## President's Message To the Two Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the Third Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:
The Constitution requires that the President shall, from time to time, not only recommend to the consideration of Congress and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the state of the Union. To do this fully, involves an exposition of all matters in the actual condition of the country, domestic or foreign, which essentially concern the general welfare. While performing his constitutional duty in this respect, the President does not speak merely to express personal convictions, but as the executive minister of the government, enabled by his position, and called upon by his official obligations, to scan with an impartial

The second to the control of the con laws they find fault, until all others of their faultive exceptions throughout the country, who content the repair of other care of reactions, or designed they were the content of the private points of the private points

tion and the Union. They would, upon de- zealously striven to establish other and incom- the Union,

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they have no memby to sply, and that it is they have no memby to sply, and that it is they have no memby to sply, and that it is they have no memby to sply, and that it is the constitution and too and the proposed bear made in the proposed bear made in

can be accomplished, nor to reflect that, even if the evil were as great as they deem it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violent and of facts.

It was alleged that the original enactment they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violent and the occasional incidents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violent and the occasional incidents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violent and the occasional incidents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where they have no remedy to apply, and that it is institutions of the South, and, after a part of the United States. I shall condition of the domestic institutions of the South, and, after a part of the United States. I shall condition of the domestic institutions of the South, and, after a part of the United States. I shall condition of the domestic institutions of the South, and, after a part of the United States. I shall condition of the domestic institutions of the United States may then be resumed and litical condition of the domestic in a satisfactory manner.

With Spain no new difficulties have arisen been such as the united country, however, the best political institutions. But the United States may then be resumed and litical condition of the domestic in stitutions of the United States and the United States are now on a three year's cruise in our demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the united States are part of the United States and the United States are now on a three year's cruise in our demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the united States are part of the United States. I shall

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eye the interests of the whole, and of every liberation, shrink with unaffected horror patible regulations upon the subject, And if. In consequence of these and other incipart of the United States.

Of the condition of the Gomestic interests of the Union, its agriculture, many acts of disunion, and which has no other factures, navigation and commerce, it is necessary only to say that the internal prosnent suspension of regular government. Ag- During the last fiscal year the recepts from and thirty acres, thus making a total aggregate

For the modifies of the London Control, the modifies of the London Control Con

Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was in the abstract they do not stop to consider they and Nebraska, that repeal was made the practically how the objects they would attend practically how the objects they would alter in practically how the objects they would alter in the abstract they do not stop to consider the practically how the objects they would alter in law, was in the abstract they do not stop to consider the practically how the objects they would alter in law, was in the charge of the less happy condition of other dearest rights of the people of the lines in law, was in the charge of unconsideration, and of violation, and of violation, and subject to future adjustment. There is geographical line, had been repealed, the charge of unconsideration, they have dearest rights of the people of the United States.

Still, when the nominal restriction of this nation, they have dearly subject to future adjustment. There is geographical line, had been repealed, the charge of unconsideration, they have the charge of unconsideration, they have dearly subject to future adjustment. There is geographical line, had been repealed, the charge of unconsideration, they have the charge of unconsideration, they have the charge of unconsideration, they have dearest rights of the people of the United States and wealth- not as yet received the consideration, they have the charge of unconsideration, they have the charge of unconsideration, they have the charge of unconsideration, they have the charge of unconstant in the calmanes and conscious dignity of the dearest rights of the people of the United States and wealth- not as yet received the consideration, they have the charge of unconstant in the least nation, they have the charge of unconstant in the calmanes and conscious dignity of the dearest rights of the people of the United States in the calmanes and conscious dignity of the calmanes and conscious dignity of the charge of unconstant in the calmane in the calmane in the calm

powers, promptly acceded to these pro I tions; and the two other principal bellig

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the In-

much uncertainty and confusion. Diplomatic representatives from two contending parties have been recently sent to this governsessed, it was not possible to decide which was the government "de facto;" and, awaitog further developments, I have refused to

Questions of the most serious nature are pening between the United States and the Repubic of New Grenada. The government of that but the purpose was resisted by this government, as being contrary to existing treary stip-ulations with the United States, and to rights Company, and was accordingly relinquished at were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall. But the purpose has been recently revived, on the part of New Granada, by the ensetment of law to subject vessels visiting her ports to the onnage duty of forty cents per ton; and, although the law has not been put in force, yet the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may at any time, be acted on by the government of